

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1836.

No. 35. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time
of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the
year.
WEEKLY,
For one year in advance, \$2 50
Not paid at the end of 6 months, \$4
within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until arrear-
ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, for \$5 payable at the end of the
year.

ADVERTISING.
A square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15, semi-
weekly, \$20.
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

NEW GOODS.
M. E. BROWNING.
IS receiving a very large and well selected
stock of DRY GOODS, which he intends to
sell at the lowest prices. His customers, and
persons generally who wish to purchase, are invited
to call.
Lex. June 11.—29-4t

NEW STORE.
(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wal-
lace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's
Wholesale Grocery.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that he
has just received from the City of New York, a
complete assortment of

Dry Goods.
suitable for the present season; and having formed
an agency in that City, to purchase and import
his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced
prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part,
of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloth; Black do
Violet do; Brown do
Court Brown—new style
Invisible Green; Polish do
Bottle do; Pea do
London Smoke, Bronze do
Cadet Mix; Silver Grey
Single milled Cassimere; Double do
Super Blue and Black do—cheap
Abbottford Plain—new style
Pink Mix, double and single milled
Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other
description.
Super Vestings
Super Super Satins—English and French
And Summer Vestings of every description,
quality and price.
Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than
ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR
QUALITY.
HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
BEST QUALITY; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid
Pumps;
Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats,
Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Fine Satin, Silks, and Shawls
Plain Silks
Painted Muslins, and French Chintz
French, English, and Domestic Prints
Fine Plain Muslins
Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslins
Dimity
Embossed Prints, and Drapery Muslin
Dressed, Brown, and Plaid do
Cotton Osanbrows, (a heavy article for negro
shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.
White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Moroc-
co, Kid, and Kid-lined Prunella,
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every
description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of
Fancy Articles,
in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.
P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New
Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the
country are respectfully invited to call, as they
can be supplied at New York wholesale prices,
with carriage.
Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-4t

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.
THE LEXINGTON FIRE,
LIFE & MARINE
Insurance Company, will insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss
or damage by Fire, in the town or county,
and also, make Insur-
ance on Produce or Goods transported by land or
water. This Company was incorporated by the
Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital
Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!
The following are the Officers and Board of Di-
rectors chosen by the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT,
JOHN NORTON,
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Louisville,
WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond,
Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris,
THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.
Applications for Policies of Insurance, or for in-
formation to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M.
Kennedy, Louisville; William McClanahan, Rich-
mond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be
promptly attended to.
Lex May 31, 1836—26-50t



Unavoidable Postponement.
ADDITIONAL CHANCES.

Mammoth Lottery.
CAPITALS.
100,000 Dollars!
TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!
Will be drawn on July 21st, 1836.

THE managers after mature consideration,
have postponed this large and splendid Lottery,
in order to give a better opportunity to
Southern adventurers in this scheme, fearing that
if drawn in the month of June, many would be
disappointed.

Tickets are becoming very scarce, and we urge
on all our Southern friends to take advantage of
this postponement and forward their orders im-
mediately.
We would also draw special attention to ALL
the Virginia schemes for the month of July, which
present a more splendid series of Prizes than have
yet been offered to our friends.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

100,000 Dollars!!!
The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn
in the United States!
Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Com-
bination Lottery.

By Authority of Congress.
Alexandria Lottery,
For Internal Improvement in the District of
Columbia.

CLASS A.
To be drawn in the City of Washington, July
21, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to
Yates & McIntire) Managers. Drawing super-
intended by a Committee appointed by the Cor-
poration.

SCHEME.
Is formed on the ternary combination of 36
numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which five
ballots will be drawn at the time and place ad-
vertised for the drawing, making ten prizes each
having three of the drawn numbers on; 310 prizes
each having two of the drawn numbers on; 2325
each having one only of the drawn numbers on;
and also 4495 tickets having none of the drawn
numbers on, being blanks.

Prize of	\$100,000	\$10,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	7,500	7,500
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,930	2,930
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,500	3,000
31	500	15,500
31	300	9,300
31	200	6,200
31	100	3,100
31	90	2,790
31	80	2,480
31	70	2,170
93	60	5,580
465	50	23,250
465	40	18,600
465	30	13,950
930	25	23,250

2645 prizes, 4495 blanks, 7140 tickets,
Amounting to \$235,600
Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a
Package.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 3.
For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Satur-
day, July 16, 1836.

SCHEME.
25,000 DOLLARS.
25,000 Dollars—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars
—3,700 dollars—2,322 dollars—10 prizes of
2,000 dollars—10 prizes of 1,500—10 of
1000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 400,
&c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.
A certificate or package of 22 whole tickets
will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Halves,
Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 4.
For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday
July 23, 1836.

CAPITAL.
30,000 DOLLARS.
8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,000 dollars
—2,500 dollars—1,037 dollars—100 of
1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 300
dollars—81 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.
A certificate or package of whole tickets
will be sent for 120 dollars.—Halves, quarters
and eighths in proportion.

Orders for single tickets or packages must be ad-
dressed to
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.



[BY AUTHORITY.]
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC.—No. 36.]
AN ACT to regulate the deposits of the
public money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That it
shall be the duty of the Secretary of
the Treasury to select as soon as may be
practicable and employ as the depositories
of the money of the U. States,
such of the banks incorporated by the
several States, by Congress for the District
of Columbia, or by the Legislative councils
of the respective Territories for those
Territories, as may be located at, ad-
jacent or convenient to the points or
places at which the revenues may be
collected, or disbursed, and in those
States, Territories or Districts in which
there are no banks, or in which no banks
can be employed as a depository bank, and
within which the public collections or
disbursements require a depository, the
said Secretary may make arrangements
with a bank or banks, in some other
State, Territory or District, to establish
an agency, or agencies, in the States,
Territory so destitute of banks, as banks
of deposits; and to receive through
such agencies such deposits of the
public money, as may be directed to
be made at the points designated, and to
make such disbursement as the public
service may require at those points; the
duties and liabilities of every bank thus
establishing and such agency to be the
same in respect to its agency, as are the
duties and liabilities of depository banks
generally, under the provisions of this
act. Provided, That at least one such
bank shall be selected in each State and
Territory, if any can be found in each
State and Territory willing to be em-
ployed as depositories of the public money,
upon the terms and conditions hereinafter
prescribed, and continue to con-
form thereto; and that the Secretary of
the Treasury shall not suffer to remain
in any depository bank, an amount of the
public moneys more than equal to three
fourths of the amount of its capital stock
actually paid in, for a longer time than
may be necessary to enable him to make
the transfers required by the twelfth
section of this act; and that the banks so
selected, shall be, in his opinion, safe de-
positories of the public money, and shall
be willing to undertake to do and per-
form the several duties and services, and
to conform to the several conditions pre-
scribed by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
if, at any point or place at which the
public revenue may be collected, there
shall be no bank located, which, in the
opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury
is in a safe condition, or where all the
banks at such point or place shall fail or
refuse to be employed as depositories of
the public money of the United States,
or to comply with the conditions pre-
scribed by this act, or where such banks
shall not have sufficient capital to be-
come depositories of the whole amount of
moneys collected at such point or place,
he shall and may order and direct the
public money collected at such point or
place to be deposited in a bank or banks
in the same State, or in some one or
more of the adjacent States upon the
terms and conditions hereinafter pre-
scribed: Provided, That nothing in this
act contained shall be so construed as to
prevent Congress at any time from pass-
ing any law for the removal of the public
money from any of the said banks, or
from changing the terms of deposit or
to prevent the said banks at any time
from declining any longer to be the de-
positories of the public money upon pay-
ing over, or tendering to pay, the whole
amount of public moneys on hand, ac-
cording to the terms of its agreement with
the said Secretary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
no bank shall hereafter be selected and
employed by the Secretary of the Treas-
ury as a depository of the public money,
until such bank shall have first furnished
to the said Secretary a statement of
its condition and business, a list of its
directors, the current price of its stock;
and also a copy of its charter; and like-
wise, such other information as may be
necessary to enable him to judge of the
safety of its condition.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
the said banks, before they shall be em-
ployed as the depositories of the public
money, shall agree to receive the same,
upon the following terms and conditions,
viz:

First. Each bank shall furnish to the

Secretary of the Treasury, from time to
time, as often as he may require, not ex-
ceeding once a week, statements setting
forth its condition and business, as pre-
scribed in the foregoing section of this
act, except that such statements need not
unless requested by said Secretary, con-
tain: a list of the directors, or a copy of
the charter. And the said banks shall
furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury,
and the Treasurer of the United States,
a weekly statement of the condition of
his account upon their book. And the
Secretary of the Treasury shall have the
right, by himself, or an agent appointed
for that purpose, to inspect such general
accounts in the books of the bank as shall
relate to the said statements: Provided,
That this shall not be construed to im-
ply a right of inspecting the account of
any private individual or individuals
with the bank.

Secondly. To credit as specie, all sums
deposited therein to the credit of the
Treasurer of the United States, and to
pay all checks, warrants, or drafts,
drawn on such deposits, in specie if re-
quired by the holder thereof.

Thirdly. To give, whenever required
by the Secretary of the Treasury, the
necessary facilities for transferring the
public funds from place to place, within
the United States, and the Territories
thereof, and for distributing the same in
payment of the public creditors, without
charging commissions or claiming allow-
ance on account of difference of ex-
change.

Fourthly. To render to the Govern-
ment of the United States, all the duties
and services heretofore required by law
to be performed by the late Bank of the
United States and its several branches or
offices.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That
no bank shall be selected or continued, as
a place of deposit of the public money
which shall not redeem its notes and bills
on demand in specie; nor shall any bank
be selected or continued as aforesaid,
which shall after the fourth of July, in
the year one thousand eight hundred and
thirty six, issue or pay out any note or
bill of a less denomination than five dol-
lars; or shall the notes or bills of any
bank be received in payment of any debt
due to the United States which shall, af-
ter the said fourth day of July, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and
thirty six, issue any note or bill of a less
denomination than five dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That
the Secretary of the Treasury shall be,
and he is hereby authorized, and it shall
be his duty, whenever in his judgment
the same shall be necessary or proper, to
require of any bank so selected and em-
ployed as aforesaid, collateral or addi-
tional securities for the safe keeping of
the public moneys deposited therein, and
the faithful performance of the duties re-
quired by this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That
it shall be lawful for the Secretary, to
enter into contracts in the name and for
and on behalf of the United States, with
the said banks so selected or employed,
whereby the said banks shall stipulate
to do and perform the several duties and
services prescribed by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That
no bank which shall be selected or em-
ployed as the place of deposit of the
public money, shall be discontinued as
such depository, or the public money
withdrawn therefrom, except for the
causes hereinafter mentioned, that is to
say: if, at any time, any one of said
banks shall fail or refuse to perform any
of said duties as prescribed by this act,
and stipulated to be performed by its
contract; or, if any of said banks shall at
any time refuse to pay its own notes in
specie if demanded; or shall fail to keep
in its vaults such an amount of specie
as shall be required by the Secretary of the
Treasury; and shall be in his opinion nec-
essary to render the said bank a safe de-
pository of the public moneys, having due re-
gard to the nature of the business transac-
ted by the bank; in any and every such
case it shall be the duty of the Secretary
of the Treasury to discontinue any such
bank as a depository, and withdraw from
it the public moneys which it may hold
on deposit at the time of such discon-
tinuance. And in case of the discon-
tinuance of any of said banks, it shall be
the duty of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury to report to Congress immediately
if in session, and if not in session, then
at the commencement of its next session,
the facts and reasons which have induced
such discontinuance. And in case of
the discontinuance of any of said
banks as a place of deposit of the public
money for the causes herein before pre-
sented, it shall be lawful for the Secre-
tary of the Treasury to deposit the money
thus withdrawn in some other bank
of deposit already selected, or to select
some other bank as a place of deposit,
upon the terms and conditions prescribed
by this act. And in default of any
bank to receive such deposits, the money
thus withdrawn shall be kept by the
Treasurer of the United States, accord-
ing to the laws now in force, and shall

be subject to be disbursed according to
law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That
until the Secretary of the Treasury shall
have selected and employed the said
banks as places of deposit of the public
money, in conformity to the provisions of
this act, the several State and District
banks at present employed as depositories
of the money of the United States, shall
continue to be the depositories aforesaid
upon the terms and conditions upon
which they have been so employ-
ed.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That
it shall be the duty of the Secretary of
the Treasury to lay before Congress, at
the commencement of each annual ses-
sion, a statement of the number and
names of the banks employed as depositories
of the public money, and of their
condition, and the amount of public money
deposited in each, as shown by their
returns at the Treasury; and if the selection
of any bank as a depository of the public
money be made by the Secretary of the
Treasury, while Congress is in session,
he shall immediately report the name
and condition of such bank to Congress;
and if any such selection shall be made
during the recess of Congress, he shall
report the same to Congress during
the first week of its next session.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted,
That whenever the amount of public de-
posits to the credit of the Treasurer of
the United States, in any bank shall, for
a whole quarter of a year, exceed the
one fourth part of the amount of the capital
stock of such bank actually paid in,
the banks shall allow and pay to the U.
States, for the use of the excess of the de-
posits over the one fourth part of its
capital, an interest at the rate of two per
centum per annum, to be calculated, for
each quarter, upon the average excesses
of the quarter; and it shall be the duty
of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the
close of each quarter, to cause the amounts
on deposit in each depository bank for
the quarter, to be examined and ascer-
tained, and to see that all sums of
interest accruing under the provisions of
this section, are, by the banks respec-
tively passed to the credit of the Treas-
urer of the U. States in his accounts
with the respective banks.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,
That all warrants or orders for the pur-
pose of transferring the public funds
from the banks in which they now are,
or may hereafter be deposited, to other
banks, whether of deposit or not, for
the purpose of accommodating the banks
to which the transfer may be made, or
to sustain their credit, or for any other
purpose whatever, except it be to facili-
tate the public disbursements, and to
comply with the provisions of this act,
be, and the same are hereby prohibited
and declared to be illegal; and in cases
where transfers shall be required for pur-
poses of equalization under the provi-
sions of this act, in consequence of too
great an accumulation of deposit in any
bank, such transfers shall be made to
the nearest depository banks which are
considered safe and secure, and which
can receive the moneys to be transferred
under the limitations in this act impos-
ed: Provided, That it may be lawful for
the President of the United States to di-
rect transfers of public money to be
made from time to time to the mint and
branch mints of the United States, for
supplying metal for coinage.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, Th
the money which shall be in the Treas-
ury of the U. States, on the first day of
January, eighteen hundred and thirty
seven, reserving the sum of five millions
of dollars, shall be deposited with the
several States, in proportion to their re-
spective representation in the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United
States, as shall, by law, authorize their
Treasurers, or the competent authorities
to receive the same on the terms hereinaf-
ter specified, and the Secretary of the
Treasury shall deliver the same to such
Treasurer, or other competent authori-
ties, on receiving certificates of deposit
thereof, signed by such competent au-
thorities, in such form as may be pre-
scribed by the Secretary aforesaid, which
certificates shall express the usual and
legal obligations, and pledge the faith of
the State, for the safe keeping and repay-
ment thereof, and shall pledge the
faith of the States receiving the same,
to pay the said moneys and every part
thereof, from time to time, whenever the
same shall be required by the Secretary
of the Treasury, for the purpose of de-
fraying any wants of the public Treas-
ury, beyond the amount of the five mil-
lions aforesaid: Provided, That if any
State declines to receive its proportion
of the surplus aforesaid, the terms be-
fore named, the same shall be deposited
with the other States, agreeing to except
the same on deposit, in the proportion
aforesaid: And provided further, That
when said money, or any part thereof
shall be wanted by the said Secretary,
to meet the appropriations made by law,
the same shall be called for, in rateable
proportions within one year, as nearly

as conveniently may be, from the dif-
ferent States, with which the same is
deposited, and shall not be called for, in
sums exceeding ten thousand dollars,
from any one State, in any one month,
without previous notice of thirty days,
for every additional sum of \$20,000,
which at any time may be required.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That
the said deposits shall be made with the
said States, in the following proportions;
and at the following times, viz: one
quarter part on the first day of January;
eighteen hundred and thirty seven or as
soon thereafter as may be; one quarter
part on the first day of April, one quarter
part on the first day of July, and one
quarter part on the first day of October,
all in the same year.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That
to enable the Secretary of the Treasury
to carry into effect the provisions of this
act, he be authorized to appoint three
additional clerks for his Department, the
one at a salary of one thousand six hun-
dred dollars per annum, and the remain-
ing two at a salary of one thousand dol-
lars each per annum, and to pay the
said clerks quarter yearly, out of any
money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate,
APPROVED, June 23rd, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Take Notice.
WE, the undersigned, having disposed of our
last year's stock of Lumber, and wishing
to lay in a new supply, find it indispensable to
notify those indebted to us call and settle their ac-
counts.
We take this opportunity further to inform
them, that as Lumber has become a cash article,
it will be out of our power to accommodate them
this year on a credit.
LAYTON & HEADINGTON,
UTTINGER & BROWN,
Lexington, June 4, 1836.—27-3t

The Subscriber,
HAVING discontinued his Coffeehouse busi-
ness, informs his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish
them with good

Porter, Ale, and Cider,
by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel or in any way to
suit those who may call on him. Having a con-
siderable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cor-
dials on hand, he will sell them in any quantities
to suit purchasers, as he at present intends adding
to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale
house for the above articles. His stock he need
not recommend, as the house is well known, and
generally considered good.

Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied
at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has
conveyances for the express purpose of sending
out any articles in his line of business, to any
place, by receiving an order to that purpose.
Families in town supplied with Porter, or London
Brown Stout, and have it sent to their houses;
also a superior article of Cider.
JOHN CANDY.

N. B. For Cash only.
JUNE 16, 1836.—30-4t
KENTUCKY JEANS.
A CONSIGNMENT of superior KENTUC-
KY JEANS, for sale wholesale by
LEO TIBBATS,
Lexington, June 31.—32-4t

NOTICE.
THE citizens of Jessamine county are request-
ed to attend at the Courtroom in Nicholas-
ville on Monday next, the 20th inst., when and
where there will be delivered addresses upon the
propriety of the County Court of Jessamine
taking stock in the turnpike passing through the
said county.
JULY 13, 1836.


BARBECUE.
ON Monday, the fourth of July, the Subscrib-
er will provide a BARBECUE at Max-
well's Spring, where the Volunteer Companies, and
the Citizens generally are expected to dine,
and where, he hopes, his fare will give entire sat-
isfaction.
DINNER on the table at one o'clock.
An Oration will be delivered by C. R. TRIM-
MER, Esq.
TICKETS 50 Cents, may be had at his Coffee
House at any time, and on the day at the bar.
BENJ. C. BLANCOE.
Lex. June 23.—32-3t

Fayette Land for Sale.
I WILL sell my farm whereon I now reside,
containing about 410 acres, lying East of Lex-
ington three miles, between the Claxland Win-
chester Turnpike Roads, binding on the latter.
I suppose that any person who wishes to pur-
chase, will come and view the premises, when they
will find the improvements not excelled by any in
the country.
GEO. W. MORTON.
June 20, 1836.—32-6w

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing
his friends, customers, and the public gen-
erally, that he has now on hand an assortment of
CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of
every description. These were purchased in the
Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has
just returned, and selected with the greatest care.
His assortment consists, in part, of
Champagne, Port,
Madeira, and Wines.
Teneriffe
And the very best quality of
COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE
BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent
PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of super-
ior CHEESE, all of which, with other articles
in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms,
at his stand on Mill street, next above Grath-
field & Tilford's.
JOHN MCKENZIE.
Lexington, June 17.—32-4t

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flournoy,
Of Fayette County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Green " "
CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodas Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haslin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD.—Observing that my name is mentioned in the Kentucky Gazette of Thursday the 23d ult., and also in that of Thursday the 30th, ult., as one of the candidates to represent the county of Fayette in the next Legislature, I give for answer, that while I do not on any occasion solicit office, and my principles not permitting me to refuse such as may be tendered to me by the people. I accept the station of candidate as now offered, and while I am by no means insensible to the honor done me in this call, I am equally sensible to the difficulties the acceptance must inevitably subject me to. I deem it unnecessary to make a detail of my political sentiments at this time; I will however say, that my views and sentiments have undergone no change since I had the honor of appearing before my fellow citizens as a candidate for the same office two years since, but have rather received strength and confirmation from experience and a more extended knowledge of the subjects and of passing events. My every day's experience teaches me, that a close adherence to the strict letter and spirit of the Constitution, is absolutely necessary to the perpetuation of liberty and freedom. As it will perhaps be expected of me to give my views in regard to the charter of the City of Lexington, and while I am free to acknowledge the right of the citizens of Lexington to pass all needful rules or by-laws for their own regulation, keeping at the same time within constitutional limits. I am equally free to say, that I consider the charter not only in violation of the constitution, but injurious and corrupt in several of its provisions—and believing as I do, that the charter has a direct tendency to separate the city from the county, and injure it not destroy both; I feel it my duty to oppose it, and hope my fellow-citizens of the City will see the necessity of laying aside the present charter entirely; and if they should deem it of importance to themselves, to have a charter, form a new one; for it is scarcely possible, I think to amend the present one so as to give general satisfaction. Let me close this communication by observing, that I should consider our Legislature much better employed in revising and abridging our laws and reducing them into such order, as would enable the people generally to understand them, rather than go on increasing and diversifying them, so as to make it utterly impossible for the most profound judge to comprehend them. I have now given you my sentiments upon these several subjects, as fully as time and circumstances would permit, and should they meet your approbation, and you should elect me, I shall thereby be laid under lasting obligations for the honor thus conferred, and you may rest assured that my best exertions shall at all times be made for the prosperity, happiness and glory of our common country.

AZARIAH S. HIGGINS.
June 27th, 1836.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
NO. III.

The prejudices of men are numerous and strong against any innovation upon long established customs and long received opinions, however deleterious those customs, or erroneous those opinions may ultimately prove. This Luther learned when he loosed himself from the shackles of popery and commenced that reformation which continues to roll on, and by its benign influences, to cheer the children of men. This Fulton felt when his inventive genius first discovered the possibility of propelling boats and ships by means of steam. This have all felt, who

have endeavored to reform the abuses—the popular abuses into which men have run.

Had some stranger twenty years since proclaimed to the inhabitants of this city, that a load of merchandise of sixteen tons burthen would have been propelled from Frankfort to Lexington in the short space of a few hours; he would have been considered a fit subject for Bedlam. Yet so familiar has this subject become to us, that its novelty has subsided; and such, we trust, will shortly be the case with the system which we advocate. Though the popular current and the influence of the schools are against it; though the interest of the learned would lead them to cry out in the language of Voltaire, "crush the wretch," yet truth, Heaven born, and Heaven protected truth, is potent and must prevail. Though the press has teemed, for years, with misrepresentations and falsehood concerning the effects of Botanic remedies as used by the Thomsonian school, yet has the success of those remedies been such as to put to shame the efforts which have been used to "crush" it; and all that its advocates have asked for it amidst this deluge of calumny, misrepresentation, and prejudice, has been argument and a fair comparative test of its curative powers. But what has been the course of its opponents, while its advocates have thus challenged investigation and comparison? Have they come forward to show by reason or argument the impropriety of our course, or the inefficiency of our remedies? If they have where is it to be found? In what volume, or on what public occasion have they brought them forward? We can readily refer to volumes and to public speeches where dogmatical falsehoods have been liberally dispensed against the practice and its adherents, we could even go so far as to point to men who have not scrupled to dogmatize in this manner; but we wish such to know that their "ipse dixit" are neither proof nor argument.

The writings of Hance, Howard, Robinson, Smith, Cobb, Hersey, and others are before the public, and whenever they are read with attention and without prejudice, are productive of revolutions in the medical views of those who peruse them. If they are really as futile as our opponents would wish to make them, why not bring forth the lore of Rome and Greece and batter down the walls of our flimsy castle.

The position upon which the Botanic practice is based is, that all minerals, especially Mercury, in all its variety of preparations; Antimony, Arsenic, Lead, &c. &c. are, under all circumstances, when received into the human system, whether by the stomach or by absorption, dangerous poisons, calculated to destroy the vital functions, impair the constitution, and produce death.

This position is either true or false.—If true, then the public mind should be disabused concerning them. If false, let the opposers of the system show its falsity. If true, those who continue to administer them to the afflicted, under the specious names of remedies, or medicines should be warned of the evil of which they are guilty; and cautioned to abandon so dangerous a course. If false, the proof of that falsity should be placed in an argumentative or a tangible form, that we may be convinced of our error and abandon it.

But let it be remembered that ridicule, will never drive an honest man to abandon truth.

While the press labors to spread the news of the death of any who may be under Botanic treatment, no notice is taken of the thousand cases like the infant of a gentleman in Jessamine, or the poor old Indian chief at the Choctaw Academy who were precipitated into eternity in a few hours by a chemical preparation of Antimony; nothing is said of the carious bones, the scrofulous nodes, the toothless jaws, the rheumatic pains, the prostration of bodily strength, and of mental vigour produced by mercury. Are we accused of harshness or of misrepresentation in this matter? We appeal to the testimony of honest and candid mineral practitioners to bear us out. Physicians who have been honored in the first circles of Medico-science—stars of the first magnitude in the medical constellations. We refer to Rush, Falconer, Hooper, Hamilton, Ives, Reece, Jackson, Linde, Pearson, Mathias, Carmichael and others, men whose acquirements were not of that superficial character which is obtained from the schools, but of that solid order which can alone be obtained at the bedside of the sick;—not mere theorists like most of the purveyors of the present day, but who practically knew the dire effects of poisons upon the human system—and men who had honesty and independence of mind to enable them to hold fast to truth however unpopular.

We give the following from Hooper as quoted by Howard:

"Many courses of Mercury will kill the patient if the medicine were only given internally, because it proves hurtful to the stomach and intestines, when given in any form, or joined to the greatest correctors. It often produces pains like those of rheumatism, and nodes of a scrofulous nature; and it occasionally attacks the bowels, and causes violent purging even of blood." "At other times, it is suddenly determined to the mouth, and produces inflammation, ulceration, and excessive flow of saliva!" "The teeth also become loose, and mortification sometimes succeeds, and terminates in the destruction of the gums, lips, and cheeks." Several instances such as here described may be found without travelling out of our own county, and one perchance might be produced in this fair city. But we proceed. "In addition to these dreadful local affections, Mercury often pro-

duces a more general effect, which is termed the MERCURIAL DISEASE. It is characterized by great depression of strength; a sense of anxiety about the heart; frequent sighing; trembling, partial or general; a small, quick, and sometimes intermitting pulse; a pale contracted countenance; a sense of coldness, &c." "In this state a violent or sudden exertion of muscular power will sometimes prove fatal." Should any one think us too prolix on this subject, let him contemplate the general, the immense extent of the evil which we deplore, and which we are endeavoring to drag to the light, in opposition to the interest and combined influence of the schoolmen and their satellites, and he will, with us, admit that a volume were too small to expose its effects, and portray its heart-sickening picture.—Thousands of pens have been wielded, thousands of voices have been raised against the fiend intemperance. The press has shed forth her million sheets to warn the unwary against the insidious foe, and to rescue the one already victimized from his direful grasp; while the more destructive foe to human life, the depressor of the spirits—the pander for the suicide, has its thousand advocates.—Schools are instituted for its promotion, in which the novice is taught scientifically to deal out the most deadly poisons to the afflicted under the specious appellation of medicines. "The depredations," says Howard, "which mercury has committed upon health and life since its first introduction into practice, demand that it should be placed in its native garb before the eyes of the world." To which we would respond that it would require a Klopstock to paint in shades as sable as are the tints of this native garb; for he possessed the rare qualification of exhibiting "total darkness painted black."—See KLOPSTOCK'S MESSIAH.

ANON.

THE NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER.—We understand that the protection of this exposed line, extending from the Santa Fe trace, (south of Missouri river) to the northern lakes, has been confined to Brigadier General Atkinson. Four companies of dragoons, comprising the garrison of Fort Leavenworth, three companies of the same regiment at Fort Des Moines, the 1st regiment of infantry, forming the garrison of Fort Winnebago, Howard, Dearborn, Brady, Macinaw and Gratiot, have been placed by the government at his disposal, to suppress any hostile movements on the part of our border Indians. We have already stated that some disaffection has been manifested by the Menominee and Winnebago, on the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and by the Kickapoo on the Missouri. To arrest this hostile disposition, General Atkinson has ordered a detachment of dragoons, under Captain Sumner, from Fort Des Moines, to that part of the frontier occupied by the first named tribes. Col. Taylor has strengthened Fort Winnebago with three companies of infantry from Fort Crawford, to guard against the occurrence of open hostilities. The garrisons of Forts Mackinaw and Gratiot have been ordered by General Atkinson to Fort Howard, (Green Bay,) to report to Gen. Brooks; and two or three companies from Fort Snelling to Fort Crawford, to report to Col. Taylor. With this additional force, and the vigilance of Col. Taylor at Fort Crawford, Major Green at Fort Winnebago, and General Brooks at Fort Howard, it is believed the line from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan can be protected.

The line from the Mississippi to Fort Leavenworth is now guarded by only seven companies of dragoons, under the order of Colonel Kearney, an officer of great vigilance and enterprise. But we are glad to learn that the President has requested Governor Dunklin to raise one thousand volunteers, under the act of Congress, recently passed, which authorizes the President to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers, in case of Indian hostilities. The Governor will, no doubt, take immediate measures to comply with the requisition, and to organize the men so as to be ready in any emergency and Brigadier General Atkinson has been authorized to call upon the Governor for all, or such part of the volunteers as he may think necessary to quell any disturbance that may arise among our border Indians.

One half of the volunteers are to be composed of mounted men; the remainder of infantry. They are to be organized according to the laws of Missouri, and the officers are to be commissioned by the Governor. Their pay is to commence only when mustered into service, and they are to serve for twelve months. Governor Dunklin's proclamation will, we presume, disclose the views of the government, and the terms of service at large.

With these measures of the general government for the preservation of peace upon our extensive border, we are much pleased. It has always been our opinion, that additional troops, a line of posts along the whole extent of our frontier, and untiring vigilance on the part of those appointed to command them, was indispensably necessary to save us from the horrors of an Indian war. Our government has learned something of wisdom from the events of the Seminole war—a war attributable, mainly, to neglect in those who administer the military department, in not taking proper measures for the subjugation of the savages upon the first intimation of a hostile disposition. The operations of the government on our frontier show, that they are desirous of avoiding the capital error which is imputed to them in that case; and we cannot but hope that they may

have the desired effect.—St. Louis Republican.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

GEN. HAMILTON.

We clip the following paragraph from a Philadelphia paper of the 24th ultimo: "General James Hamilton, of South Carolina, has explicitly contradicted the report that an intrigue is on foot to displace Houston from the command of the Texian army, and confer the same on him. Governor Hamilton speaks highly of the conduct of General Houston, and declares that even the talked-of bribe of ten millions, would not move him from his propriety, in regard to any interference with the Hero of San Jacinto."

We are glad this confirmation of a previous statement has been made public. Texas is yet in peril, and can neither dispense with the services of the Hero of San Jacinto, nor suffer the deleterious effects of a conflict with the leading Nullifiers of the South. With such a man as Gen. Hamilton at their head, they could not fail to excite suspicions of a design on the integrity of this Union. It would be surmised that Texas would, whenever it should achieve its independence, be annexed to the South with a view to the formation of a grand Southern Confederacy. The movements of the Nullifiers are yet fresh in the recollection of the people. Their defection to the Union is understood. It is believed they have been laboring for nine or ten years to produce a separation of these States, and were they to be permitted to command the army and destinies of Texas, it would necessarily be inferred that the formation of a Southern Confederacy might be the result of their success. The Texans should look to this. Nothing would so effectually alienate the affections of the American people from those of Texas, as such a coalition as we have mentioned.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—The favorite plan of Zavala, the present Vice President of the Republic of Texas, and formerly the Mexican Minister to France, was to adhere to the constitution of 1824; and by that means endeavor to dismember the States of the Mexican Republic: so that all the States northward of 21 degrees north latitude, would have separated and been united in a federal republic similar to that of the American Union. These States would have comprised Texas and Chihuahua, Chihuahua and Tamaulipas, New Leon, Durango, San Luis, Zacatecas and Jalisco.

It will be remembered that most of these States had in the outset declared against the centralism of Santa Anna; but national vanity, pique and prejudice subsequently altered that decision. The contest with Texas was adroitly manoeuvred by Santa Anna and his myrmidons into one of a national nature, to prevent the idea of liberty and of the federal constitution having due effect. The scheme of Santa Anna succeeded, and that of Zavala was prostrated—because the national prejudice against foreigners prevalent throughout Mexico was fearfully invoked into action.

It is even still thought that should not Texas be admitted an independent State into the American Union, she will be enabled to control the destinies of the abovementioned States of Mexico, by uniting them in a federal republic, and consigning the southern States to centralism. This is however improbable, perhaps chimerical—from many reasons. Texas has declared her independence of Mexico, and the federal constitution of 1824, and therefore precludes all hopes of a coalition, unless she gainsays her independence, which is not likely, unless she saw that the specified States were willing to be placed under her political guidance—an event not likely. Besides Texas must be a slave country, which is not very palatable to the Mexican States where a complete amalgamation is allowed, and no distinction is made in consequence of birth or color. The brave Alvarez of the South is himself a quadroon, and many of African descent are members of the Mexican Congress.—The President Guerrero was partly an Indian, if not an African; and so with others formerly or now high in authority: for the equality presumed in our declaration of independence—that all men are born equal, although it is not said that women are born equal to men, nor men of one color to another—is alone practiced to its full extent in the Mexican republic. And religion will also present a formidable obstacle to such a coalition of Mexicans and Americans, in the same federal republic.

However this coalition is still the hobby of Don Lorenzo de Zavala, and he will try its force in Mexico, now that he is ambassador from Texas, with the proposals of peace made by Santa Anna.—He will fail; and Texas will fail to disseminate her tactics in the Mexican States, unless the emigration of American citizens to them be tolerated and encouraged—a very unlikely event; for the burnt child dreads the fire—those who might be permitted as emigrants, might again become masters. Experimenta deest.

Texas must therefore be content with physically working her own redemption; and let her example have its proper effect on the neighboring States. It is true that the Mexicans are extravagantly enraged at the conduct of the Texans, presuming to differ in opinion or action, and are therefore still inclined and determined to pursue the war as a national concern; but their will exceeds their ability. Texas will and must be free of Mexico; and it is neither impossible nor improbable that she will yet so far control the destinies of Mexico, that

Americans may be citizens by birthright, even of the metropolis: for the tide of emigration may now flow southward rather than westward. As citizens of Louisiana, we could not complain of a progress to such an event: for this State would become populous and prosperous; we would have neighbors alike in profession, pursuit and principle; and the common welfare would thus be essentially promoted were Texas what she should long since have been but for Presidents Monroe and Adams, a state of the American Union.—N. O. Bee.

EXTRACT of a private letter from Matamoros, under date 8th inst. by schr. Haleyon.

"The States of San Luis, Zacatecas, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas are preparing to unite and imitate the example of Texas by declaring their independence. A pronouncement is looked for soon. Since the capture of Santa Anna, the opposite political party has been very busy, and in many instances expressed their sentiments fully to that effect.

They express much anxiety lest the Texans will be persuaded to make the treaty which has been talked of, and so let loose again the 'dogs of war.' They say there can never be anything but revolutions in the country so long as Santa Anna lives. And many are the Mexicans who would think it a blessing to the nation to have him executed. On the 23d May the courier despatched to Mexico with the news of Santa Anna's capture returned. The government refuse any negotiation with Texas, and disapprove of Santa Anna's proposition—say they have men and money enough, and will carry on the war.

There are about 2500 troops at Vera Cruz, which Capt. Thomas, now a Lieutenant Colonel, has gone to bring to Matamoros, where it is expected the forces will concentrate. It is believed the government have neither men nor money at their command, and that the further prosecution of the war is quite impossible.—Gen. Cosma has been appointed Secretary of War, and has left this for Mexico. Gen. Arago has also left for Mexico, but in a bad state of health. He was taken on a litter. His disorder is said to be a dropsy in the chest. Arago is one of Santa Anna's ablest generals. Gen. Urrea is here and in command. There have about a thousand troops returned, and more miserable objects were scarcely ever beheld. They protest against the Texian war and say they will not return. Many of the officers openly speak their minds on this subject, and declare they will not undergo another campaign, and that the Texans are too sure a shot for them.

United States Bank notes circulate freely among the officers who have returned. Many cartloads of valuable furniture have entered the town, and many blacks are mingled with the soldiers from Texas, all believed to be the spoils of booty. An embargo, or non-intercourse is talked of, and it is confidently expected will soon take place. Orders are daily expected from government to carry on this war.

The prisoners under sentence of death are still held as prisoners, in close confinement, in despite of the condition to the contrary in the surrender of Santa Anna. A saqueo is greatly feared from the miserable soldiery who have returned from Texas. They are in a most miserable condition, and very insulting to foreigners."

When Foote was one day lamenting his growing old, a pert young fellow asked him what he would give to be as young as he! 'I would almost consent,' said Foote, 'to be as foolish.'

MONTGOMERY LAND
For Sale.

HAVING arrived at an age which disables me for undergoing the labor necessary for the proper management of a large farm, I have concluded to offer the FARM on which I now live for sale, lying on Summer creek, about two and a half miles from Mount Sterling, on the Paris road, containing about 560 Acres of first rate LAND, all enclosed except a few acres, and in a high state of cultivation, and well set in Grass; and never-failing stock water on almost every part, even in the greatest droughts. There is on the premises a large and convenient Brick Dwelling House, Brick Negro Houses, Kitchen, Smoke House; besides all other necessary outbuildings, well arranged in the most convenient and best manner; and in fact it is considered the best arranged and most convenient situation in the county, and so situated, that it is susceptible of being divided into two very convenient farms.

The terms will be made known by me on the premises, at any time previous to the fifth day of September next; and if not previously sold by that day, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, it being court day, and the day on which the Red River Iron Works will be sold.

JAMES MASON.
Mount Sterling, June 13, 1836: 30 t 20 a.m.
(By) Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen insert once a week till 20th August, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

WOOL.
THE Subscribers pay cash for COMMON WOOL, washed or unwashed. Enquire at their Factory, or at the Office of D. A. Sayre, RICHARDSON & HIGGINS.
June 30.—34-5t

Lincoln Land for Sale.
THE Subscriber has 450 acres of Land, lying about eight miles southwest of Stanford, in Lincoln county, which he will sell on accommodating terms. It lies well, is freely timbered, and soil of good quality. Having moved to Missouri, he will give an advantageous bargain. For terms, &c. apply to Thomas A. Russell, living in Fayette county, seven miles northeast of Lexington.

ROBT. S. RUSSELL, sen.
May 23d, 1836.—27-3u

TO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.
ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office. Lexington June 30, 1836.

The Day is Fixed.

On the 21st July, the most magnificent scheme ever drawn in the United States, will be decided. Tickets will soon be scarce, and early application should be made to
JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Louisville, Ky., or
New Albany, Ind.
Where all orders by mail receive the same attention as personal application.

Alexandria Lottery, Class 2.
Scheme consisting of only 7140 Tickets.
PRIZES—\$100,000—
\$25,000; \$10,000; \$7,500; \$4,000; \$2,500;
\$2,000; 2 of \$1,500; 31 of \$500;
31 of \$300; 31 of \$200, &c.
Tickets \$50—no Shares.

Virginia Lottery, Class 4.
For the town of Wheeling, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 23d July.
SCHEME:
\$30,000; \$10,000; \$8,000; \$4,000;
\$3,000; \$2,500; 100 of \$1,000!!!
10 of \$500; 20 of \$300; 84 of \$200, &c.
Ticket only \$10—Shares in proportion.
A variety of Schemes are being drawn constantly.—Tickets varying from \$5 to \$10. The Numbers are received in Louisville eight days from the date of the drawing—and forwarded immediately to all customers. Do not forget to address
JOHN G. GRAHAM,
Louisville, Ky., or
New Albany, Ind.
June 22 —32-1f

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he is ready to execute all orders in the above business with neatness and on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSE PAINTING.
neatly executed in all its various branches, both out and inside. Inside painting done in lively or dead colors—and washing inside walls in distemper colors; warranted not to rub off.

SIGN PAINTING.
All orders for plain, gold, or ornamental signs, thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also,

IMITATION OF FANCY WOODS AND MARBLES;
Paper Hanging and Landscape painting on walls or fire-boards, in oil or distemper colors; cleaning and varnishing all kinds of Oil Paintings or Engravings; painting and gilding Picture Frames; Japanings and Polishing; Transparent Window Blinds or Fire Screens painted; Gilding and Glazing; Cutting Glass to Frames or elsewhere; Transferring Engravings to Ladies' Work Boxes, or elsewhere, as may be requested—together with such various other kinds of work, as may be called for.

The Subscriber is recently from the City of New York, where he has had several years experience in the above branches, he therefore thinks himself competent to execute all orders in his line to the entire satisfaction of those who may favor him with a call. If he should not be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, there will be no charge made whatever; he therefore, hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
His Shop, until further notice, is at Mr. J. Beach's Coach Repository, on Main street.

JAMES ANDREWS.
N. B. All orders for the country thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Lexington, June 21, 1836.—32-4t

Stimulating Liniment No. 1.
AN IMPROVEMENT OF JEWETT'S STIMULATING LINIMENT, NO. 2.
Manufactured and sold by M. L. Lewis, wholesale and retail.

THIS LINIMENT is celebrated for its soothing and stimulating qualities, to those who are in pain. It has a decided advantage over all other Liniments known, as it is not so volatile; there is a body to it which keeps the articles of stimulant from escaping from the system, and when the absorbent vessels take up the substance of the Liniment, it puts the system into action, and then the covering is thrown off, and perspiration makes its appearance.

The following certificate will show to the reader, what has been done with the above article, towards relieving those who have used it, who were sorely afflicted with pain.
We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Lewis's Liniment, believe it to be as good as is recommended.

Dr. J. R. CUNNINGHAM.
Dr. WM. CONSTANT,
Dr. WM. M. GUFFIN,
Dr. C. N. LUSK.

The above Liniment, & a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES for sale at THE BOTANIC DRUG STORE, Main Cross st.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agent.
H. T. N. Benedict continues to devote his time to the Botanic Practice of Medicine.
Just received, Ap. Cayenne, Gum Myrrh, and Pulv. Sili. Elni, of superior quality.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agt.
Lexington, June 21.—32-3msw

Piano Fortes.

4 Splendid PIANO FORTES received and for sale by
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Lexington, May 15, 1836.—18-2m

Look at This!

THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N. Gaines, Esq. having purchased of Messrs. Iles & Wright, their stock of MERCHANDISE, and wishing to devote as much of his time as possible in the Store, will be compelled, after this date, so far as relates to the County, to decline the Practice of his Profession.

For the convenience of his friends in the City, he expects in a short time, to remove his office to the Store lately occupied by Iles & Wright, where he may generally be found.

J. G. CHINN.
Lexington, June 22.—32-5w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the North Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank in the name of the subscriber which has been lost & mislaid.

JOSEPH PICKLIN.
Lex. June 30th 1836.—34.

New Grocery Store.

THOMAS P. SHROCK,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known stand, formerly occupied by L. Taylor as a Confectionary Store, and immediately opposite D. Laudeman's Saddler's Shop, where he has, and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
as good and as cheap as can be had in the city. He also intends keeping an assortment of CORN DIALS and WINES, by the bottle or gallon.—Also, an assortment of CANDIES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
300 BLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR,
for sale for cash.

LEXINGTON, June 27.—33—1m

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY JULY 7, 1836.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

IN FAYETTE.
HENRY DANIEL, { Caucus Candi-
WM. RODES, { dates.
FIELDING L. TURNER, { Called out
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Jr. { by "Many
WM. STANHOPE, { Voters."
A. S. HIGGINS.
IN JESSAMINE.
Capt. GEO. N. FAULCONER.

ELIJAH HISE, Esq. the Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor, is expected to address the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, at the court house, on Monday next. Those who have heard Mr. Hise, speak in the highest terms of his eloquence and political information.

Maj. FLEURNAY, it is understood, will also address the citizens on the same day; and we trust the opposition will not again, by an indelicate manoeuvre, attempt to prevent it. The appointment of Mr. Hise had been published in the Republican papers of Kentucky for several weeks; and yet to our surprise, we see in the Observer of yesterday a request that the candidates for the State Legislature should address the same people at the same time and place.

The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, one of our Senators in Congress, arrived in this city yesterday, (having left the city of Washington on Thursday last) and immediately proceeded on his journey to his residence in Frankfort. We did not see Mr. C., but learn, he brought intelligence, that Gen. Scott has been recalled by the President from the command of the Southern troops.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we are to have a daily mail stage between Lexington and Cincinnati—an accommodation much desired by the sister cities, and the intermediate population.

TEXIAN EMIGRATION.

We are happy to learn that the volunteers from Kentucky, under Col. Wilson, arrived in New Orleans on the 24th of June and would depart immediately for Texas—to plant corn or fight.

A SIGN. The Covington Enquirer, an uncompromising opposition print, has died the death, and the NORTH KENTUCKIAN, an "independent and impartial paper," advocating the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; opposed to the United States Bank, as chartered by Congress, "and, considering the institution more objectionable, if possible, as chartered by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania;" and at all times opposed to the admission into Kentucky, of any branch, or agency of that institution—is substituted,—edited by J. PHILLIPS, Esq.

We will suggest to the talented Editor, and we think the notice taken of his intention, by some of the opposition prints, will confirm the suggestion; that he cannot play the *Bat*, or be both bird and beast. He will receive neither thanks or credit from them, for any liberality he may show. He must go with them all lengths, or they will go against him, their whole strength.

An unfortunate error of the press occurred in the last Gazette, in the omission of the word *not*, at the commencement of the second paragraph of the second number of ANON. The author was descending on *Lobelia inflata*—and we now republish the clause with the correction.

It will not destroy life in any animal, however large the portion administered; unless the stomach is so constructed as to preclude the operation of this inestimable plant.

The Louisville Journal, of Monday last, contains the following:

TEXAS. We are indebted to a steamboat passenger for the N. Orleans True American of the 22d. That paper states, on the authority of direct information from Galveston, that the Indians had attacked the Texian settlements on the head waters of the Brazos and committed several murders. Gen. Green and Gen. Felix Houston had marched against them with 600 men. Gen. Rusk was at God with 600 men. The whole effective force of Texas at that time in the field was 2000. Santa Anna was at Velasco under a strong guard.

A gentleman showed us some ten days since a Bardstown paper, containing, as we conceived, a very interesting narrative of young Mr. Duval, who was in the company of his brother, Captain Duval, and who escaped the massacre of Col. Fanning's men. The gentleman forgot his promise, and we are unable to

give the narrative of young Mr. Duval. The Cincinnati Whig, however, of the 27th June, contains the list of the killed on that distressing occasion, which follows:

"Names of the men belonging to Capt. Duval's company, who were killed at the massacre of Col. Fanning's detachment. Capt. Burr H. Duval, Ky; Lieut. Sam. Wilson, Tenn; Jefferson Merrifield, Ky; James Batts, Va; Henry M. Downman, Va; Charles R. Haskell, Tenn; Robert B. Rainey, Tenn; A. B. Williams, Ky; Ja's Kemp, Va; Richard Brashear, Ky; N. B. Hawkins, Ky; Robert Smith Owens, Ky; Samuel S. Sanders, Ky; Ch's Frazier, Ky; Warren Frazier, Ky; Taliaferro, Tenn; A. H. Lynde, N. Y; John Donahoe, Ky; Lewis Simpson, Ky; William Waggoner, Mo; Gaines Clisum, Tenn; J. Valkman, Miss; J. Adams, N. Y; E. J. Johnson, Ohio; M'Donald, ---; Daniels, ---; Cole, ---; Mason, Ky; Colston, Miss; Dickerman, La; Miller, S. C.; Martin, Miss; Lemon, N. Y.; Tilton, ---; Bagby, Ky; Dyer, ---; Woolwich, ---; Bellows, N. Y.—38.

Names of the 5 belonging to Captain Duval's corps, who escaped:
John Holliday, N. Y; John Duval, Ky; A. V. Sharp, N. Y; S. Van Beber, Ky; Charles B. Shain, Ky.—5.

Names of those who escaped—the companies to which they were attached, not known:
Daniel Murphy, Ky; Thomas Kemp, La; Joseph Hicks, Miss; John Williams, N. Y; Nathaniel Hazen, Penn; William Brannan, La; Henry Holland, La; W. Hadden, Texas; Deviny, La; John Reese, ---; Jones, ---
11: Total 54.

BATTLE OF MICAPONY.

OFFICIAL.

MICAPONY, June 10, 1835.

General: I have the honor to report that yesterday morning a party of Indians, estimated at 150 or 200, made their appearance in front of this place, at the distance of about three quarters of a mile. Their object was evidently to draw us out; and not having any disposition to baulk their views, I directed Capt. Lee to take his company and skirt a hammock on the right of this post, and gain the left of the enemy. At the same time, I directed Lieut. Wheelock to mount with his dragoons, and make a corresponding movement on the left, and Lieut. Humphreys, with a detachment of D and E companies of the 2d United States Artillery, to move across a field in front, holding a six pounder with a few men in reserve.

The promptitude with which my orders were complied with, brought the three detachments immediately in contact with the enemy. Seeing the heavy fire of the enemy, I became at once satisfied they were treble our numbers, and immediately moved forward with the six pounder. The horses not being well broke, I was obliged to cast loose the prelonge. I had hardly done this, and while waiting a flank movement of Lieut. Wheelock to unmask the six pounder, when I received a message that the Indians were coming off the rear of this place. Having left a few teamsters and citizens in charge of the work, I deemed it proper to move back with the gun, and gave directions accordingly. Taking myself a shorter route a field, I arrived a few moments before the gun; and finding the report to be untrue, I directed Lieut. Talcott, 3d artillery, to the field at full speed, while with a few men I reconnoitred the rear of our position.

After an hour and twenty minutes' hard fighting under a broiling sun, our troops returned, having driven the enemy two miles into their strongholds. The gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men is beyond all commendation I am able to bestow; and it is with deep regret I have to report Capt. Lee, 3d artillery, severely, but not dangerously wounded. He was shot early in the action, but directed his men to press forward, which they did manfully.

I enclose Dr. Moffitt's report; and let me express my acknowledgements to Mr. Center, a resident of this place, for his unremitting kindness and attention to our wounded men and ourselves generally.

Some individual acts of gallantry will form a special report from the officers immediately in command of the troops.

I received 800 rounds of cartridges last night from Fort Drane, and shall move there to-morrow morning. Lieutenant Burke 3d artillery, with his company, reached that place at 11 o'clock last night. I shall write you on my arrival there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. HEILEMAN.
Major 2d U. S. Artillery.

Gen. EUSTIS,
Commanding forces in Florida.

[With reference to the gallant conduct of Major Heileman, as displayed in this affair, the President has conferred on Major Heileman the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel.]

MOBILE, June 10.—The morning's mail brings intelligence from Greenville, that just as the volunteers were moving on their march to Irwinton, they received orders by express from Montgomery, to take six days' provisions, and hurry on to Irwinton as rapidly as possible, it having been ascertained that place was threatened by a large force of the hostile Creeks. This must have been on the evening of the 6th, and, allowing time for the double expresses from Irwinton, the time of the threatened attack was about the 3d or 21 inst.

(General Houston started on his return

to Texas, in the steamboat Caspian via Natchitoches, from New Orleans, on Thursday last. The Caspian burst her boiler about fifty miles above N. Orleans but without injury to passengers or crew.

The steamboat Commerce has been bought by Captain Hugh Munroe of this city; and, as we learn, proceeds to day to Pensacola, to report to Com. Dallas, and thence to Irwinton via the Chattahoochee, with supplies for the troops.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Spartain, Capt. Bunting, arrived yesterday from Havre, Paris papers have been received to the 24th, and Havre to the 26th of May, inclusive.

Accounts had been received at Paris of the formation of the new ultra liberal ministry in Spain. M. Isturiz, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior and President of the Council; General Soane, Minister of War; Senor Galiano of Marine, and Selarte of Finance; the Minister of Justice not yet appointed.

General Evans was in daily expectation of a reinforcement of 1,200 Spanish troops, who had obtained leave to march through the French territory, and on their arrival it was supposed that he would make a vigorous attack on the Carlists. The head quarters of Don Carlos were at Vi le Franca.

Reports were circulated in Paris that serious disturbances had taken place at Madrid, and that the Queen had been compelled to reinstate M. Mendizabal; but no authentic intelligence of this nature had been received.

The French Government had despatched another expedition in search of La Lilloise, from which no tidings have been received for three years.

It is said that Talleyrand was dangerously ill.

From the N. O. Bulletin, June 20.

MEXICO.

Through the politeness of Mons. J. Bayon, we have been favored with the following translation of Mexican news received by an arrival from Matamoros last evening.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Through the gentlemanly attentions of Captain Dickinson, of the clipper schr. Haleyon, from Matamoros, we have received journals from that place to the 6th instant.

An expedition under Gen. Cortazo, consisting of 5,000 men, had arrived at Saltillo, and another of 3,000 under Gen. Valencia, was to have embarked at Vera Cruz for Copano early in June, but had delayed in consequence of 400 Texians having taken possession of the latter place.

Gen. Filisola had received positive orders from the Mexican government to cease retreating, to recruit his forces, and again oppose the Texians in conjunction with Urrea. The latter has established his head quarters at Matamoros, and has with him 3,000 men: Filisola will be stationed in the west.

Two Texian officers had arrived at Matamoros, to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners.

Verbally we had been informed that Gen. Urrea had been appointed generalissimo of the Mexican army against Texas; and that the Mexican congress and government has resolved to abandon Santa Anna to his fate. The latter however may be doubted, as we have a proclamation of U. rea, dated Matamoros, June 5th, who entitles himself 'General of Brigade,' and commanding the reserve division of the Mexican army.

It is also reported that he has been authorized to raise an army of 15,000 men; and that \$300,000 had been raised in one day by subscription in the city of Mexico to equip them—the loans or donations to the government still continuing.

The schrs. Haleyon and Creole bring to this port \$175,000 in solid rhino.

PROCLAMATION.

The President pro tem. of the Republic, to the warriors of the Mexican army:

Soldiers: One of the events, very frequent in war, has placed in the power of the enemy to our independence, the heroic conqueror of Tampico, the President of the republic, your General in Chief, the idol of our hearts, the immortal Santa Anna.

Excited by the ardor of glory, and a vehement desire to terminate the campaign by one blow, his excellency escorted a petty force of the army which remain untouched; and this force having been beaten by superior numbers, this illustrious genius, whose exploits form the most brilliant page of our history, has lost his own liberty in endeavoring to secure that of his country.

Our mourning has commenced; the fatal day of the 21st April, and since then displays the vengeance that should prevail in all Mexican hearts. Soldiers, our grief is immense; but it will not be useless. For the liberty of the President, and for the honor of the nation, the government will raise all possible resources; they will be boundless; and my desire is to employ them without restriction; for I know my duty, and I will fulfill it.

Misfortune to the enemy of our country! The foreign will be vanquished; and the domestic exemplarily punished, if any such dare assist, in this sacred war of the country, the criminal desires of the Texian rebels.

Friends: A momentary adversity should not discourage the constant protection of our rights. To you, soldiers, you have proved the vicissitudes of fortune, to leave the world the remembrance of virtue, honor and courage, and in invoking the Providence who rules the

destinies of nations, march to avenge God, your country and your president.
JOSE JUSTO CORRO.
Mexico, 18th May, 1836.

PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The following very pretty paragraph we cut from the communication of a Washington letter writer to an opposition paper in Philadelphia:—*Zanesville Aurora.*

"I yesterday called to pay my respects to General Jackson, and smoke it with the young gentlemen. I found him in excellent health and spirits, exceedingly anxious for the arrival of the day that will restore him to the repose of the Hermitage, which beautiful retreat, by the way, he informs me, has been rebuilt since the fire, and is now ready to accommodate him during the few days of life that is left him. In speaking of his return, he said, in allusion to his wife, that there was a vacuum at the Hermitage which this world could not fill; and added with some emotion, it will be the same fifty years hence—perhaps in ten years to me. With all his faults he possesses a sensitive nature; and the respect that he at all times evinces for the memory of his wife merits my admiration. Three score and ten years, have fitted him for the last scenes of life, and when the grave shall have closed over his career, the singularity of his story, and adventures of the most extraordinary man of the age; will be themes of wonder, and censure and admiration, and the world will not soon see his like again."

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—A native of Alexandria had attempted to commit suicide. This is said to have been the first attempt ever known. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the Egyptian Tories attributed the enormity to the corrupting influence of innovating principles.

DIED.—At his residence, Pine Orchard, Anne Arundel County, on Thursday, the 9th instant, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, in the 54th year of his age. The deceased came to his death by the following circumstance:—On the 31st ult., while engaged in dressing his flower garden, he ran a small rose briar into the second finger on his right hand, which immediately began to inflame; and although every means to allay it was resorted to, it continued to increase. On the 7th, symptoms of mortification were discovered by his physicians, which closed his earthly existence on the 9th. Mr. Anderson was a man much esteemed, and sudden death is the source of deepest sorrow to his numerous friends and family connections. He has left a widow and 6 children feeling in its keenness the sorrow she bereaved, while they reflect that a kind and affectionate husband and father is no more.

DAILY STAGE.

FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stages on the direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati, will leave the office at Brenans every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every morning by six and arrive same evening by 10, sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars; this route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any; the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and drivers are not surpassed any where, drivers of skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of pleasant size and in no case will more than nine passengers be admitted inside, no accident having occurred on this route during the season so far, is the only assurance we offer of the disposition of the proprietors to do their duty, to give universal satisfaction and receive that patronage which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.

Lexington July 5, 1836.—3ms
The Observer will insert 3ms and charge P&G.

\$100 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscribers in Lexington, on Wednesday morning last, the 29th ult., a Negro Boy named

LEWIS, About 19 years of age, dark complexion; has a large protuberance on the back part of his head, is about 5 feet and 6 or 7 inches in height, and is slow of speech, when spoken to.

He has been in the habit of going up and down the river by the name of LEWIS STEELE, and probably has made for the river. Captains of steamboats are caution against employing him.

We will give for his apprehension and delivery to us in Lexington, \$20 reward if taken in this county; \$40 if taken out of this county, and \$100 if taken out of the State.

DRAKE & THOMPSON.

Lexington, July 5, 1836—4.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW,

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call. They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

NAT. STEAW.

Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-1t.
N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

WAY CAR.



A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.

June 16—30-1t

FRESH FLOUR.

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a superior brand, in barrels and half barrels to suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt No. 1, together with an excellent assortment of the very best Family Groceries for sale by
R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex: July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port Wine do. do. d.
300 Madaria, No. 1.
for sale by
R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex: July 4, 1836—36-3m

STRAYED.

FROM my lot on Hill street on Monday last, a bay carriage Horse, with a star in his forehead; long black mane and tail; black legs, short all round; seven or eight years of age between 15 and 16 hands high. I will pay a liberal reward for him.

HENRY J. PECK.
Lexington, July 1st, 1836.—36-4t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky., which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen M	Abrams Mrs	McMains Jno	Mc
Allen Buford E	Atchison David	McAllister A W	McMullan Sarah Mrs
Anderson M	Arthur Robert	McConnell Wm C	McClellan John 2
Anderson J P	Archer Richard T	McConnell M W Miss	McClelland James
Anderson Joseph W	Angel George	McConnell Wm	McGuire James
Alexander Wm B	Atkins Brackan	McKee John	McWaters James
Arnot Caleb		McKinnon David	McKay Saml
		McMackin Wm	
		McFadison Jeremiah	
Barrett Mrs R Beck	Bryan John T	Nichols John F	Nebins Lansing
Baker Barker	Bulwer John Neal	Night James S	Newberry Wm
Bradford Jane	Beckler Martha J	Nave Henry	Notiss George W
Brady Wm	Britton Jane	Nian Patrick	
Backus Rev J C	Bois Wm C		
Baley Mrs E	Biers Catharine Mrs		
Blackburn Dr C L	Brice Daniel		
Brady Wm	Bumgardner Jacob	O'Neal Lewis 2	O'Neil A D 2
Ballard Allen	Bullock E J	O'Neal Elizabeth	Offutt Sdwr R
Baker A T	Booth Peter	Owens Lawson	O'Brien M
Bailey Saml	Buch S Willis	Owens Saml C	Ott Thomas
Bacon Enoch	Brooks Jethiah V 2	Oliver David	Overton Wm H ged
Breshers Elizabeth	Briscoe Margarette Miss	Oliver R A	Olmsstead C G
Baker Mr	Burg Henry	Offutt M A V Miss	Ogleby P E
Bradley Jackson	Byrne Elizabeth Miss	Offutt Jos F	
Bennet Sherman F	Bebee Lucy (woman of color)		
Beard J P		Parish T M	Peterson Ann Miss
Biaa Joseph M	Bristow G B Jr	Pane Edw	Petty Ransdale
Blair James P	Birch Mary T Miss	Payne M A Miss	Pemberton Bowler
Bentley Russell	Bickers Henry	Patterson Moses	Patrick Chittles
Beckner Mr	Byers David	Patterson J W 2	Pottumf Wm H
Bell Sarah Ann Miss	Boyle Saml	Patterson Ann Miss	Paynes Nathan
Bell Maria Mrs 3	Brown Mary Jane Mrs	Peckins Drusilla Miss	Pogue E G Miss 2
Bronston S A Mrs	Brown James M	Perkins E	Prairie Ann L Miss
Boysel Marshal	Brooks Jno & Company	Payton Jacob	Price Maria B
Brennan T		Parker E Miss	Pullen Mr
		Paxton Jacob	Purkins Nelly Miss
		Phelps Wm	Pierce H Bor Kelsy J G
Cain Jeremi	Crane Francis		
Chapman J L Dr	Cokerill J C	Rentross Caroline mad	Robinson Mary Mrs
Craven Elizabeth Mrs	Chiles Henry T	Rowland F G & Co	Rowland F G & Co
Caldwell Ann	Colwell Mary Mrs	Roy Lewis	Roley P
Caldwell Jno N	Craig George	Keynolds Elizabeth Mrs	Rickard Jos
Caldwell Jno	Craig Ann Eliza	Raney John	Roney Wm
Campbell Eliza	Cutbush Society; Sec	Replie John	Rose Zerk
Campbell Eliza Miss	cretary J 2	Reynolds H S	Reynolds L H
Campbell Jane J Miss	Copes Wm	Raid Samuel	Richardson Jno S
Campbell Jno G	Conn Joseph	Reiter James B	Richardson Wm
Copen Edw 2	Cornish Ruth Miss	Rogers C F	Risher John
Carrington John B	Cool Margaretta	Rogers James	Risher James
Clay M C	Coombs Wm Miss	Rogers Wm J	Robertson Charles
Clarke Margaret	Cous Anna Miss	Rucker James	Rosier Charles
Clarke Catharine	Cous Jno D	Rucker Nancy Mrs	Russell John
Clarke John 3	Cook Jane Mrs 2	Robinson John	Ryman Robt
Craig Jos	Cooke John	Robinson March	
Craig C F	Cook Ann Miss		
		Shirotz Lyman	Smith John P Dr
Darnes Evelina	Donnelly Danl	Stewart David	Smith Ely
Day Mary Dr	Dunmoss Mildred	Stewart David T rev	Smith Thomas K
Day John P	Duvall Alexander	Sheppard C E Mrs	Smith Tom
Davenport Mary Mrs	Duke James John	Sheppard Peking T	Smith Lucinda R Mrs
Deidman Robt	Duncan Peter	Sheppard A M Mrs	Smith J H M D
Debara George	Duvall Ann Mrs	Sanders Nancy Mrs	Sims Wm
Dawson Mr	Dunlap James 2	Sanders John	Slms Jack
Doghrine Pompey L hon	Drury John	Sallee James	Slivers O L J
Dougherty James	Dickerson R A	Sallee David	Soper Rebecca
Dowden Mrs	Dyer Cyrus 2	Slude Andrew	Southworth J W
		Stedman E P	Shuff D
Edgar Wm	Everette N S	Sears David	Scorel Con
Edison Alin	Ellis James (man of color)	Stephens John	Scott George
Easton David	Ellis Mr	Self James H	Scott George
Emmink A 2	Ellis Jesse	Secor James	Scott Pamela B Mrs
Eaton Charles	Estell Eliza Miss	Snelgrove Jacob	Skinner T Miss
English H D	Estell J P	Steele Priscilla Mrs	Singleton J W
Ender James	Emison M A E Miss	Spates Levi	Simons Ephraim
Epperson C	Early C S	Sharp R P	Sims Wm
Edmondson A	Early R	Stearman A	Summers David
Edge Mary		Stafford Wm	Stone Minger
Edwards Dr (of Ala)		Stafford Charles B	Shoote John
Everette Henrietta		Spears John	Singlet Henry
		Slaughter S F	Snygro Mr
Fulton A K	Fry Amanda Miss	Santowski Adolph S	Stone Abigail Miss 2
Faircast Mary Miss	Fry A F D	Santowski Adolph S	Stone Marshall 2
Ford Benjamin	Fisher James A	Selman Mr	Stone John H
Flanagan Wm	Fisher Henry	Scott G C 3	

